Cosset. Trist.—Consul Trist at Havana has been attacked and handled pretty roughly by resolutions passed at meetings purporting to be holden by ship masters and parchants in N York. Of the justice of these attacks we course know nothing. The statements are ex-parte, men who, if not actually injured, consider themselves accred by the Consul, and have chosen thus to atck him while he is attending to his duties in a distant We do not mean to be understood as taking any er in this contrav rsy, of the merits of which we know thing when we say we dislike the course pursued .-Constil has been in fault, he is amenable to the as and the constituted authorities of his country, and who are aggrieved should go there for redress, inend of holding indignation meetings and trying to get a public excitement against an absent public officer te is something wrong in these one-sided proceedings these attempts to enlist prejudice against one who is nesent to defend himself-and in saying this we do not mean to excuse or palliate Mr. Trist, of whom we now nothing except from these statements.

There is however, one queer circumstance attending mese proceedings One of the most conspicuous, per pars since resided in this city, and was subsequently a doubtable champion for Texas, starting on several ocand as armed to the teeth, for that country, but always ing to reach the land of promise and hard fighting Norton is one of a committee, who offer to pay all spenses of Mr. Trist, to and from this country, and atending his trial, provided they do not substantiate their harges against him. There is something excessively ledicrous in this proposition of Mr. Norton. [Hartford Times.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA -The 16th Annual Session of this Institution commenced on the 1st of September under most tavorable auspices. The Charlottesville Adscale says-"The number in the Law Department is nausually large-and the Medical Schools are quite res eclable very little less than at a corresponding period of the last session, and considerably greater than at the seess we will give a more full account of the state of all the different Schools. The friends of the Institution the pained to learn, that in consequence of continued Dr Griffith, the accomplished and indefatiga Professor of Medicine, has been compelled to tende his resignation to the Board of Visiters. We consider this a most serious loss to the Department with which he was connected, the University in general, and to the so he Institution if the Board should be enabled to supply haplace with a gentleman of equal pretensions in all her respects -There was to have been a meeting of the Board on Monday last for the purpose of selecting a were in attendance-not enough to form a quorum The Board will meet again on the 2d day of October part, for the same purpose. In the mean time, Dr G whise resignation does not take effect until the last will continue the usual course of Lectures the Chair of Medicine. Dr G intends visiting s Sombern climate, and the best wishes of the whole community will attend him, for his speedy and effectual estoration to health and public usefulness."

But is Onio .- A violent outrage was recently perprivated in Marion county, Ohio, by the re-claimants fan alleged runaway slave. The alleged slave was sken up as a fugitive from Virginia and lodged in the Marion county juil for trial. On the day of the trial an number of persons assembled at the court house to learn the result. The witnesses were examined, and unsel heard, but the judge reserved his decision he next morning. In the morning the judge decided in er of the prisoner. When the decision was announce the pretended owners seized the negro in spite of the ers who attempted to rescue him, and dragged a to the post office building, where they locked him wie knives drawn. The mob assailed them with brick hale, and finally broke open the arsenal, and supplying namives with arms, demanded the liberation of the The sheriff made an ineffectual attempt to dis the mob, and at length one of the associate Judges (Anderson) in defiance of the cocked pistols and b nives of those who claimed the negro, entered the halding and liberated him, and caused the rioters, eight er, to be arrested. They were held to bail in the sum of \$600 each .- Bult Post. Editors' Correspondence

New York, September 15 .- Montreal has been in an extraordinary ferment because a jury could not agree to and guilty Jamert, the alleged murderer of Lieut. Weir Ten of the jury would not pronounce him guilty. Eight of them are French Canadians, the other is of British descent, the other an American. When the jury caminto Court, not agreeing, the wrath was so great that an attempt was made to mob the ten jurymen, the counse! . I thert, and one of the Judges, all of whom were in e manies of Grenadier Guards. The 24th British regi ment was also under arms for their defence Our Ca scian neighbors, after this, can have but little to say about Lynch law The national division of the jury shows the feeling operating in Lower Canada. A Bri tablury would have strung up Jalbert without much estimeny, and a French jury would hardly hang him if he were never so quilty

Cil Wm Beach, late Collector of Gloncester, (Mass . wee last week brought before the U. S' District Court in Boston, on the charge of having forged a fishing bounty certificate—but the person whose name was alleged to be forged, swore the signature was his own; and no case being made out, the charge was dismissed.
It is understood that the U.S. Bank has sent more post notes into our market .- Nat. Int.

The Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery. for the county of Spottsylvania, Judge Lomax presiding commenced its Fall Session on Monday last at the Court house The most interesting criminal case, was the that of Elizabeth Richardson, for the murder of her son in May last. After a full examination of the testimony and an able defence by her Counsel, the Jury brough in a verdict of Murder in the second degree, and tenced her to sixteen years imprisonment in the Peni Elias Faulkner, who was also indicted for the murder

of the buy, was then anxigned. There being no evi-Attorney entered a nolle prosequi; whereupon Faulkner pl-sded guilty to the other charge of being accessory after the fact, and was sentenced by the Court to six months imprisonment in the County Jail, on low and The Judge, in pronouncing sentence on course diet. the woman, addressed her in eloquent and affecting

We deem it nothing more than justice to state, or sufficient authority, that the prejudice against Joseph Zucarello, the principal witness for the Commonwealth, which was so strong at the time of the discovery of the bidy, and at the examining court, was dispelled by his testimony during the trial corroborated, so it was, t edmission of both the prisoners whilst in juil, and other

Circumstances. prosecution was conducted by the Common wealth's Attorney, Thomas B Barton, Esq. Prisoner's counsel, John L Marye and Richard C. L Moncure, Esqis - Fredericksburg Arena.

Shocking Occurrence. - We understand that whilst Mr Jesse Garth and his lady of this county, were looking at their cattle on Friday evening of last week, his Dur ham Cow, which had a young calf by her side, made a furious attack upon Mrs. Garth, knocked her down and gored and trampled her in such a shocking manner, that her life is despaired of Mr G who ran to the relief of his wife, was also knocked down and sustained consid erable injury. This Cow had been procured from Connecticut at great expense, and was a particular favorite of Mr and Mes G.; and before this occurrence, was considered a tractable and well disposed animal. Mrs. G were a red bonnet on the occasion, which is the only cause that we have heard assigned for the attack upon her - Charlottesville Advocate, Sept 21.

THE TORACCO CROP - The editor of the Madisonian writing from Virginia under the character of "A Conva lescent," has the subjoined encouraging paragraph in regard to the tobacco crop of the present year. It will be seen that, in tobacco, as in bread stuffs, and other agricultural products, the yield has been abundant, be

youd that of former years. The editor says: Virginia will have raised more tobacco this year than any State in the Union, and it is of great value. The crop of 1838 amounted only to 26,000 hogsheads; this year it is estimated at 45,000 hogsheads. tobacco crop of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio, for this year, is estimated at 115,000 hogsheads. Last

year it was only 72,000." JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 14. More Indian News.—A gentleman direct from Middle Florida inferins us, that on the 28th ult., while a party of regulars attached to a Post near the Suwannee River, ere engaged in building a bridge about two miles from the Fort, they were fired on by a party of Indians, (the number our informant did not know.) and six of their number killed. They were under the command of Sergeant, who was among the slain. They were rallied by a private, and although inferior in point of numbers to their savage foe, succeeded in beating the Indians back, and securing their dead and wounded. Six of their number shouldered each a dead man, and retreated, the Indians pursuing and firing upon them. They succeed ed, however, in getting to the Fort, promptly returning the fire of the Indians during the whole distance. The conduct of the regulars in this short but severe engage ment, is said to have been very brave and soldier-like Three or four Indians were seen to fall, being borne off

by their companions - Savannah Georgian INTERESTING ANECDOTE - We take the following from a No. of the Democratic Review published by Mesers Langtree and O'Sullivan. It was extracted by them from the manuscript copy of the Madison papers which they are preparing for the press, whose appearance the public are so anxiously awaiting. 'Whilst the last members were signing. (i e the Federal constitution) Dr Franklin, looking towards the President's chair, at the back of which, a rising sun happened to be painted, observed to a few members near him, that painters had found it difficult, to distinguish in their art, a rising from a setting oun. 'I have, said he, 'often and often, in the course session, and the vicisaitudes of my hopes an fears, as to its issue, looked at that behind the President,

without being able to tell whether it was rising or setwithout being able to tell wneture it was long the ting. But now at length, I have the happiness to know ting. But now at length, I have the happiness to know ting. But now at length, I have the happiness to know ting. concludes the invaluable work which Mr. Madison has bequesthed to his countrymen.

CLAIMS OF THE U. S. UPON BELGIUM. - The following article is extracted from the Independent, the official paper gublished at Brussels. It relates to the question of indemnities claimed by this and other Governments for the destruction of property in depot at Antwerp, during the siege by the Freich :

"Among the indemnities which must be considered,

is one of a special character, which should invite the

serious attention of the Government. We allude to

question of property destroyed by fire at Antwerp This is a question of international law. It must fire be determined which is responsible, Belgium or Hal-We must decide who it was that first commenced hostilities, which resulted in the burning of the depot. Was it the commandant of the castle or the Belgians, who first began hostilities? The question should be settled by the two Governments. The third party inte

rested should not be allowed to suffer from delay of jus-The credit and the consideration enjoyed by Belgium abroad, has suffered from two events-the suspension of payments by the banks of Belgium and Brussels. Pri vate credit has suffered almost as much as the public. The evil could not be prevented; but prejudices will cease when our municipal and financial institutions are understood, which imply no obligations on the part of

the Government. These two events should not be aggravated by other circumstances. The merchants of America, England, France, Prussia, Austria, &c , have had their property destroyed by fire on the entrepot of Antwerp. They demand indemnity for their losses, and their respective Governments have presented their claims, and these

will become more pressing.

The intentions of the Governments interested are known. The Government of the United States, by an known. The Government of the United States, by an express resolution of Congress, has sent a diplomatic agent to Brussels, with a special mission to demand in the agent to Brussels, with a special mission to demand in the agent to the People of Virginia, on the 13th March, deputing appeal to the People of Virginia, on the 13th March, agent to Brussels, with a special mission to demand in-demnity for losses sustained by American citizens. The British minister had promised to support the mer-

chants of England. The Chamber of Deputies in France has warmly expressed its views in layor of indemnity for French citi-

Our Government will certainly understand that the property of these foreigners is placed under the protecinternational law. This is one of the necessities which must be acknowledged. The moment having arrived to dispose of these claims, it is surely for the interest of Relgium to meet them without however. abandoning negociations on this subject with Holland CGlobe.

A private letter from Mobile states, that the Alabama Banks have passed a resolution not to advance on the coming crop of Cotton.

Bank of England and the Bank of France. It is said to be finally settled, that the Bank of England has made arrangements to draw upon the Bank of France for from two to four millions of pounds sterling.

The funding of \$5,000,000 of Exchequer bills had been

decided upon, and the whole amount had been subscribed for on the 22d ultimo, with the exception of £279,000.

FROM BERNEDA .- We have Bermuda papers to the 3d inst. The yellow fever was making drendful ravages in St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Demerara. At Fort Charlotte, upwards of 60 men had already died of it, including Lieut. Hawker, of the 70th Regiment. At Dema-rara, Col. Dancy, Capt. Bruce, Lieut. and Adjutant Hopkins, Ensign Phipps and Ensign Dickenson, had fallen victims to the disease, together with a large number of soldiers. So great was the mortality that it was found necessary to remove the troops from their Bar The Royal Gazette of the 15th August published

gloomy accounts from St. Vincent. On some estates the negroes are doing well, but on others they will not work at all. Very few estates hold out any prospects of a crop the coming year. The earthquake felt at Barbadoes on the 2d ult., was

also felt at Demerara, Grenada and St. Vincent.

[N. V. Express. NEW ORLEANS, Sept 10 - The regular packet schooner Alexandria, C. Lind master, arrived yesterday from Galveston, after a voyage of 36 hours. She reports three Texian schooners of war at anchor in Galveston The third had but recently arrived from Baltimore, being of the same beautiful model and dimensions as the others. An affray occurred on the 1st instant, between the citizens of Galveston and the sailors of the Zavalla, in which several persons were severely hurt -The citizens mustered in a large body and drove the sail ors on board their vessel. The particulars are not detailed Col. Williams, one of the firm of McKinney & Williams, is elected to Congress by majority of 37 votes, over Col Evans. No news of importance had been received from the interior. The Indians on the frontier had com mitted no fresh depredations. The crops were generally good, and the country improving as rapidly as ever. new channel has been discovered into the harbor of Galveston, through which vessels drawing 12 feet can en er with the most perfect safety at all times, and of 13 feet during high water. Hitherto, vessels of 12 feet have found a passage with difficulty; and as the new channel has an advantage of at least 20 inches over the gation of Texas The Galveston Gazette reports, (with out vouching for the truth of the statement.) that a pro position for an alliance with the Texian Government and been sent in by four of the Northern States of Mexico, which had revolted A strong party in Texas were in favor of the connexion. Others oppose it.— These States, it seems, wish to be recognized as independent Governments, and offer in return to recognize the independence of Texas The people of these States constitute the best part of the Mexican population, but doubts are entertained whether they are qualified to es-tablish and maintain a Republican form of Government An alliance with them might be serviceable to Texas by opening a lucrative trade to her citizens, and securing other advantages, and should therefore be considered de-

One great objection urged against the arrangemen was, that thereby the boundary between Texas and Mexi-co would be fixed, and the extension of the Texas terri tory to the South be prevented. Others again were of the opinion that this would be the best possible plan of gaining a foothold in the Northern provinces of Mexico, and instead of hindering would accelerate the future acquisition of the country. The Galveston Gazette prefers the annexation of the provinces to an alliance with them, and recommends it as the best mode of accomplishing the same object - but this measure, although the States might consent to it in some shape, would be attended with many difficulties, both in protecting them against the mother country, and in establishing over them an efficient and wholesome government. The subject, viewed in whatever light, appeared to be embarrassing.

FROM MEXICO. A commercial house in this city has kindly favored us with the following interesting intelligence, received by them yesterday, in a letter from their correspondent at

the City of Mexico: "CITY OF MEXICO, August 17, 1839. "We learn by an arrival last night from Havre and Bordeaux, that the famous or infamous treaty of Admi ral Baudin at Vera Cruz has not been ratified by the French Government, and that it was not likely to be disposed of in a friendly manner. The condition of the political affairs of this country are growing more desperate every day. A complete reversion if not subversion of the existing state of things must shortly take place -The Government and people seem to be ignorat of their true position. The former seem to be disposed to quar el with all the world, if we are allowed to judge its repeated aggressions on the rights of foreigners residing amongst them."

The Spanish barque Marinera, which brought the above news, brings \$30,670 specie, consigned to various

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA.-In Goochland County Court, 20th August, 1839: Louisa Lowry, Plaintiff:

Louisa Lowry, against.

Therefore Lowry, Elizabeth Lowry, widow of Metthew Lowry, dec'd, Samuel Lowry, Thomas Lowry, James Lowry, Abraham Lowry, and John L. Lowry and Elizabeth his wife. Defis.

This day came the Plaintiff by Counsel and filed her bill, and the Defendants, James Lowry and Abraham Lowry, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said Defendants, James and Abraham Lowry, do appear here on the third Monday in December next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

NAR, MILLER, D. C. G. C. A Copy-Teste, NAR. MILLER, D. C. G. C.

N CHANCERY-Vincinia - Buckingham Circuit Superior Court, September Term, 1839:
Daniel Patteson, against

against Robert frying, William J. Robertson and Peter Walker, Inte Robert frving, William J. Robertson and review variety of frving merchants and partners, trading under the firm and style of frving Robertson & Co.; and the same Robert Irving, Peter Walker, an William J. Robertson, as partners in another firm of Peter Walke & Co., of Lynchburg; Reuben B. Patteson, Daniel Warwick, Walke L. Fontaine, James Powell, Francis B. Peane, sr., and Francis B. Deane, jr., Abraham M. Warwick and John M. Warwick, Defondants.

Deane, jr., Abraham M. Warwick and John M. Warwick, Defendants.

This cause came on again to be heard, upon the papers formerly read, and the report of the commissioner under the decretal order of the 12th day of April, 1839, to which there are exceptions by the plaintiff, by the defendant, Reuhen B. Patteson, and the defendants, Abraham and John M. Warwick, and was argued by connsel-of consideration whereof, and by consent of the parties, the Court doth recommit the said report to the commissioner who made it, with instructions that he conform the same in all things to the order under which he made it, and with the further instruction, that he report all debts properly chargeable upon the trust funds, in the proceedings monitoned together with the evidences in support of the same. And that the said commissioner do ex-mine, state, and settle the said accounts, and make report to the Court, with any matters specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be so stated.

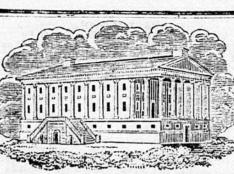
A Copy—Teste,

R. ELDRIDGE, C. S. C. C.

Commissioner's Office,
Buckingham C. H., Sept. 16, 1839.

The parties interested in the foregoing decree, will please to take notice, that I have appointed Monday, the 2d day of December next, to carry the same into effect. The parties will please to attend at my office by 10 o'clock, A. M., with the necessary vouchers and Court papers.

ROBERT SHAW, Comm'r.



Richmond, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Self Defence .- We acknowledge various attacks from the Petersburg Intelligencer, whose Editor indeed speaks one truth, that he is "a bit of a bore"—the R. Whig, the Lynchburg Virginian, a gentle hit now and then the Alexandria Gazette, and a thrust under the fifth rib from our ancient comrade, of the Charlottesville Republican, &c., &c. We are disgusted with this continual altercation !- and after all, what does it amount to? The same ideas revolving pretty nearly in the same circle. We have differed only on one ques-tion with Mr. Van Buren - we differ with the Whigs and their candidate, on a variety of questions most of them of more importance. What were we to do? Were we on that account to co-operate with those who affiliate with the Whigs-in other words, were we to throw ourselves into the arms of the Whigs, and promote election of a Whig President-or, were we to do, what we have done under every Administration, with some of whose measures we have differed, oppose that particu lar measure, like a friend .- The issue, which we made more than 18 months ago, is still the issue. We have for ever kept it under our eye; and it has been the polar star of our course. Mr. Leigh says, that the Presi

. Do you think their ambitions leaders will be contented with less than the empire of the whole? No, wa, fel-low-citizens! While you are wrangling about a question of Finance, they have their eyes fixed upon the highest goal of their ambition. They are going for the whole game-their whole system of men and messures-for Henry Clay as their President-for a Whig Dynesty, and a Federal Administration; with a National Bank, and Nicholas Biddle; and all those measures and their authors and abetters, which you have uniformly resisted Are you prepared for such a political revolution as this? Or, will you not take arms against the party, which would hurry you on to its consummation? You differ from each other on one point only Make that question as important as you will, it bears no comparison with a National Bank. You differ with the Whigs on a variety of other important questions. You differ with them about the whole system of measures and of men. What then, will you do? Will you sacrifice the great R-publican cause to your internal dissensions? We will not so far insult any of you, as to suppose you capable of throwing yourselves into the arms of the Whigs, and voting for their candidates at the polls. Such a dereliction be longs not to the character of the Republicans of Virginia

We took then the best course which our judgment prescribed-the very course, upon which we had agreed with most of the Conservatives-yet it is for this course, that the Whig presses charge us with dereliction of principle, and the Conservative press with "treachery." This is the sum total of the matter-Such is the charge, however varied in its numerous forms-Such is the reply. We are tired of repeating the same argument over and over again—and therefore we respectfully announce to our Whig and Conservative assailants, with their various correspondents, that we shall pass over their stale charges n silence-nor break a lance upon such subject until some other champion, who has a better right to our notice, hall appear in the Tournament.

A few words only in reply to the following paragraph, from the R. Whig, which has received the honor of being transferred to the columns of the National Intelligences, and the Alexandria Gazette:

(From the Alexandria Gazette) "THE SINK OR SWIM PARTY. The Enquirer having attempted to justify its "sink or swim," declaration, by reference to the pledge given by the opposition to sup-port the nominee of a national convention, the Richnend Whig thus states the difference between the two cases.

"The Whigs pledge themselves to principles, without regard to the man. The 'sinkers or swimmers' pledge themselves to a man, without regard to principles; or, as in the case of the Enquirer, and his retreating squad, they pledge themselves to a man directly opposed to their principles "

It was one of our Correspondents (not we) who made the just and powerful argument to which the Whig alludes The Whig attempts to answer it; but it defies all the inge nuity of the Whie to refute it. The true gist of the ques tion is this: The Whig says that we are pledged to sup port a man, without regard to principle, or opposed to our principles. Now, in what do we differ with Mr. Van Buren? The Whig would at once answer, the Sub Treasury System. But is this the great principle upon which the Whig would split us with the Administration when upon this very question the Senior Editor of the Whig de cidedly approves the measure? Is this the great question of principle, when but the other day, in an elaborate arti to bring the dissentient Whigs together. head of "Motives for Union," it speaks of the Sub Trea "Some prefer this or that man for a subordinate office,

and refuse to co operate with their brethren for that pet ty difference; while others wrangle about where the President shall keep the public money, as though it were a matter of any sort of consequence whether he kept it in this when and where he pleases."—(The description in Italics relates alone to the Sub Treasury.) - But if this measure be so comparatively unimportant, in the light of principle, what says the Whig to the other side-to 'he numerous great principles on which we agree with Mr. Van Buren, and differ with the Whig Champion, Harry of the West-the principles of strict construction, of a National Bank, a National System of Improvements, Sc. &c. With this view of the subject, how can the Whig say that we are opposed in principle to Mr. Van The fact is, we sink or swim with principles; and therefore we sink or swim with him, because he supports them. We say now, as we said in May, 1838. (and the Whigs know this is the only true version text, which they have so much misrepresented and

"Every day's developements will contribute to enlighten and arouse the People of Virginia. They will see, them, is the true issue-Clay and the Bank, or Van Buren and no Bank .- And upon such an issue, what Re publican can hesitate for a single moment? For one, we say explicitly, that we are prepared to sink or swim with

Martin Van Buren."
And now, what becomes of the Whig argument? The Whigs on their part are pledging themselves to support a man—the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention, whoever he may be, and whatever be his principles. The only principle, if principle it can be called, which binds them together, is to turn out the present incumbent, and Whig The definition of one of their own organs of a Whig, is one who goes for a change of rulers. Never was there a party, made up of such discordant materials.

The discovery which Mr. Leigh makes is not, therefore, so surprising. He says, that it is the characteristic of the Whigs, to attach more importance to the questions on which they differed, than to those on which they agreed. The Whig attempts to remove this fault. the fact is, they comprise so many odds and ends of par ties, that it is no wonder they differ so much. ment their object was obtained, of putting out Mr. Van would themselves fall to pieces. As an abl and candid Whig confessed to us last winter, what could Mr. Clay recommend, which would be approved by all his party? A Tariff—a National Bank—Internal Improvements-upon what could they unite?-But the fact is, that many of them will fall out and desert the Whig banner, before the election takes place. Will the State Rights Whige, for instance, go for Mr. Clay? Ne

With these few remarks, we bid adieu to the Whig and Conservative Presses, that have so often abused us for our Let them continue attack us, if they please. It is as idle to refute positions which have so often been refuted—to dispute with those who "though vanquished, will argue still"—as it is "to slay the slain."

Elections. The Montpelier Patriot of the 16th, has returns from nearly all the towns in Vermont, and puts down the strength of the parties in the Legislature thus :- Senate 12 Democrats, 18 Federalists; House 119 Demo crats, 110 Federalists. Democratic majority on joint hallot 3. Jenison's (Fed) majority for Governor, about

1,300.
The Augusta Age of the 17th claims a signal triumph in Maine - Gov. Fairfield re elected by near 6,000 maj. the Senate carried by an increased majority-and the House by as large, and perhaps larger majority, than last year. Our friends in Maryland will go into the action to-

1.300.

morrow week, in fine spirits. They are active and san guine of success.—The election in Georgia takes place in a few days. The Milledgeville "Federal Union" the 17th states, that "from all quarters, our reports are the same. The friends of McDonald no longer doubt his success "- For obvious reasons, New Jersey is des tined to be the theatre of a severe contest. But the fraud, which has been attempted to be palmed upon the People in relation to the five members of Congress, has roused the Democracy to greater exertions, and if we may judge y the following articles, they will carry the day:

"New Jersey — The Republicans in this State are mov-

ing in their preparations for the approaching State elec-tion A recent convention in Middlesex county was the largest and most enthusiastic held for many years. Concerning the prospects in the State, the New Brunswick Times says:

"To our friends abroad, then, we would say in the

honest sincerity of a firm belief, that the prospects for the triumph of Republican principles in New Jersey, at the ensuing election, is eminently cheering. We have reason to know that the high-handed measures which were enacted last year, have created a general feeling of

deep indignation, and that those proceedings will meet | citizens of the county are invited to attend with the severe rebuke which they justly merit. To our friends at home, we would say, that it only remains for us to be up and doing, and with the glorious examples of our sister States, urging us on in the path of duty, aided by patriotic and vigorous exertions, we cannot fail of

SICKNESS in the South.

New Orleans - The Louisianian of the 13th states, that the Enidemic "bas not abated either in malignity or frequency, although the number of recorded deaths is not so great as it was this time two years ago." Interments at the Bayou cemetery, Sept. 13-17;

from the hospital 6; yellow fever 9. At the Catholic cemetery 3 interments—none of yellow fever. At the American cemetery 2 interments—both yellow fever.

Mobile.—The Register of the 12th says, that the "interments for the last two days number about thirty two, comprising many of our most worthy friends and several females. This decrease must not, however, be attributed to a falling off in the disease; it is owing rather to the few persons it has left to act upon. In the last cleven days, 180 have been interred. Our friends are falling round us like the leaves in autumn. since, we pleaded the death of one of our printers, and the sickness of others, and it is now our melancholy duty to state that the junior editor is in a dangarous stquation. God only knows where the pestilence will

(Last Evening's Mail)- The Chronicle of the 19th cautions its absent citizens against an immediate re-turn to their homes. It declares, that the fever seems to continue without abatement "From Wednesday of last week at noon, to 12 o'clock vesterday (one week) 36 deaths occurred." It looks with anxiety for a rise in the river, or for an early frost.

crowded with visitors from Charleston and Augusta-

about 350, including children and servants, is the average

number -- as some are coming and others leaving every The accounts from Augusta are most discourag Eight died in 24 hours, ending 12 o'clock yester day (Sunday)
The Mayor, Mr Comming, is making every exertion to about the evil by burning far and spreading stone lime in the infected district. He has much to do in taking care of the sick and dying, and very few have the resolution and courage to assist him. We must not forget the 3 sters of Charity,) from Charleston-they are doing all they can to alleviate suffering humanity in the Catholic Asylum, where there are about 12 persons sick and dying. The population is said to be reduced to about 1000 whites in the city. We sincerely hope the cool wea

ther now commenced will check this dreadful scourge Charleston .- The Mercury of the 19th states, that "By the weekly Report of the Board of Health, published yesterday, the deaths by yellow fever were 7of deaths 23. We learn that there were three or four deaths not reported. For the corresponding week of last dreaded than the power, patronage and prerogatives of year the total of deaths was 92, of which 68 were by yel a hereditary crowned head! Yes, in truth, more dreaded

Money Market in New York.
The arrival of the British Queen, with London advices to the 3d September inclusive, has produced a consider able stir in the New York market; but scarcely sufficient time had been allowed from Friday to Saturday evening to operate the full effect. The N Y E Post of Saturevering gives the following statement:-"By the British Queen we learn that since the sailing of the Western, money continued to be worth seven per cent, but no Bills of Exchange were returned-which shows a healthy condition of commercial affairs here. We saw a letter from Mr. Horsley Palmer, in which he spoke encouraringly, and thought the pressure would soon cease. The effect of the news on stocks was as unfavorable as might be expected. Every thing fell. North American Trust 4 per cent. Corporation Bonds, 1 per Harlem 11 2. United States Bank, 1 3 4. Of United exercised, deserves the respect of every patriof; and it States Bank nearly a thousand shares were sold, mostly behonves every Democrat to point that jealousy of power to the agents of the institution, or for remittances.

to the real source of danger. There will be a large amount of specie shipped by the Great Western; we know of \$400,000, and have tems of the Federal Whig party, as every thinking and heard it estimated at \$1,000,000. This last we think enquiring man will see, who looks to the measures which improbable, as it would be too great a risk for one bottom. The banks have but little to do with this move- favor of enlarging the powers of the whole Federal Goment. It is the work of individuals, and the speciels in vernment - though some of their leaders would blind of being sout to Europe. The report of the amount of specie sent out by the Silvie de Grasse is greatly exag gerated — (The N Y Commercial states is at 5000 cm.)

The New York Star of Saturday evening states, that "an alarming derangement exists in the English market;" that "the demand for bullion (from the Bank of Eng land) for the quarterly dividend, has been greater than usual"---that "the Bank of England has an immense is sue of paper out, and her situation appears critical. The wheat crops, however, which must necessarily exercise a controlling influence, are promising throughout the matters to an equilibrium. Cotton meanwhile seems to have experienced a farther depression, though in France the purchases, from the accomplated bullion in that country, have been very considerable."

NOREA, on a Recurrence to Fundamental Princi ples of the Constitution, will appear forthwith. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION-Common Schools

We lay the following Proceedings of King & Queen county, before our readers with great pleasure. It is. but the commencement of a series of articles which we design to dedicate to the public attention. We have too long postponed them; for politics, like Aaron's rod, has too much absorbed the columns of the public We shall attempt to make the amende honorable this delay - by a wakening the popular enthusiasm in behalf of one of the most important subjects, which can engage the attention of a free People. We shall spread before our readers the Proceedings of Pittsylvania, Powhatan and Washington - World it not be desirable to have a Convention of the friends of Common Schools in Richmond, during the next session of the General Assembly? It will bring together into one focus, the scattered lights from different parts of the Common wealth -It will add to the statistics, which the archives of the Second Auditor will furnish, of the uses to which the appropriation from the Literary Fund is applied in each county - It will call the attention of the ture effectively to the wisest system which can be adopted. It will devise a plan for enlarging that public appropriation by private contributions It will also strike out the best mode of employing teachers-the best modes of instruction-the best school books which are used in the Northern Schools. It will set men's mizds to thinking upon the most practicable scheme for educating the mos minds, and in the best manner. We have been hitherto behind hand in this work-We will prove to one of our Editorial brethren, that we are not "too busily engaged in abstract theories, to engage in the common, sober re alities of every day life." If we have been longer wak ing up than some of our talented comrades, for various reasons which it is unnecessary to specify, we will see, whether we cannot equal some of them at least, in zeal, if not in ability - We now strike the ball - May it continue to roll on. "Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis arum:

KING & QUEEN MEETING At a meeting of the citizens of King and Queen county, at the Court-house, on the 9th of September, 1839, Mr. Carter M. Braxton was called to the Chnir, and Mr.

Win. Boulware appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, the Chairman, in a concise address, explained that the object of the merting was, to devise a system by which the education of the people of the county might be more generally promoted. The Chairman concluded by inviting the Rev. Eli Ball to address

the meeting Whereupon, Mr. Ball delivered his views at length, upon the subject of popular education. He explained a concise and lucid manner, the system adopted in New England for the education of the people, and contrasted it with that prevailing in Virginia. that under that system, provision was made for the education of the whole people; and that, in its operation, it happily succeeded in enlisting the general interest and patrons re; that it brought about a general intermingling of all classes at the schools, by which each was improved, and their feelings conciliated; that the public schools were the great sources of education to all classes, and not confined to the indigent. He remarked upon the mode in which our Literary Fund is appropriated, and its total failure in accomplishing the great object intended. He concluded by moving a series of resolutions, which he withdrew, upon Mr. John D. McGill's submit-

ting the following:

Resolved, That — be appointed a committee to inecessities of this county, and make report to a subsequent meeting to be held at this place on the second Monday in November.

This resolution was carried tion be filled by the Chairman, but requested that he should not be put at the head of the committee.

The resolution was carried. Whereupon, the Chairman nominated Rev. Eli Ball. Robert Davis, Richard Shackleford, George W Smith, Robert Stubbs, Wm Bird, Thomas Haynes, John Pollard, David P. Wright, Oliver White, John D. McGill, John Summerson, Wm Boulware, Alexander Fleet, James Smith John Gaines. On motion, the Chairman was added to the com-

It was then moved and carried, that the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, Whig, and Herald, be requested to publish these proceedings. the meeting then adjurned to meet again at this principled leaders, number one single honest follower A STATE-RIGHTS' DEMOCRAT.

place, second Monday in November CARTER M. BRAXTON, Chairman. WM. BOULWARK, Secretary FOR THE ENQUIRER.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Commit-tee appointed at September Louisa Court, at Louisa C. H., on Saturday, the 21st of September, 1839, on motion, Captain John Graves was called to the Chair, and Dr. Wm. A. Gillispie appointed Secretary-it was Resolved, That a public dinner be given by the Democratic citizens of this county, at Louisa Court-house, on Saturday, 5th of October, at which all the Democratic

Resolved, That this Committee invite such of their Democratic brethren from other counties to partake with them, as they may deem proper.

JNO GRAVES, Chairman. WM. A. GILLISPIE, Secretary.

TP A meeting of the Voters of Louisa county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of in structing our Delegate elect to vote for Wm. C. Rives,

Principles! of the Whigs!

Where are Then?

structing our Delegate Court.
will be held at October Court.
SEVERAL VOTERS. FOR THE ENGUIRER.

"We must turn out our present rulers" exclaims Mr. Leigh: "Down with the powers that be," responds the modest "Harry of the West:" "Amen!" cries every deputy Whig leader throughout the country. And they nly express their wonder, that there should be any equabbling about differences in opinion or principle amongst themselves; thus putting down the present in cumbents, and putting up themselves, having swallowed up every atom of the Whig creed. They hold it to be treasonable to the Federal Whig cause, to take one single thought, much less to discourse and squabble about the principles or measures that are to prevail. Jarring, dis cordant, incompatible, and irreconcilable as are the pro fessions which they make, when they come before the people claiming their suffrages, they now, with faces of brass, proclaim, that the principles by which they have been cheating their honest followers, working them into a fury, embittering neighbor ngainst neigh-bor, brother against brother, and poisoning the cup of social intercourse, are not worth contending about Nay-they even hold it to be unpatriotic

Augusta — A letter from Aiken, of the 16th, addressed tend about them. They call upon the people to to the Charleston Courier, states that "This place is quite make them "rulers," and hold it to be not only unreasonable, but wonderful, that the people should demand any guarantre, as to the principles or the measures that are to govern the country. Surely a just and generous people will properly appreciate and reward such exalted patri otism-a patriotism, which generously sacrifices every principle to a lust for power, and a hate for those in To hide their own sing, to keep their honest followers in

a good humor with them, and to give a coloring of pa triotism to their unprincipled struggle for power and place, they thunder forth their charges of "foul corruption" against the Republican party, and strive to make the impression, that the power and patronage of a Presi dent who may defy his most evil eved enemy to point to one single incrance, in which he has transcended the powers confided to him by the framers of the Constitution, and by the law-making power-that the power and patronage of such a President, elected for four years by the people, dependent upon the people, impenchable, punishable, and removable from o Sice at the will of the people through their Representatives; are more to be by "that clique," which has existed in this country from the foundation of the Government to the present timea "clique," that holds in contempt the will of a free people, and wars against the Democratic spirit of our institutions—a "chque," to which Mr. Beojamin Watkins Leigh conspicuously belongs. That he has strong English predilections, and looks with a friendly eye upon monarchy and aristocracy in the English sense, his mouth piece, the Richmond Whig, has testified-that he should be supposed by any one to prefer a hereditary monarchy to a Democratic Republican Administration will not appear at all wonderful to those who hear this opinion of his anti Democratic projudices. But let that pass! There are those who are sincere in their attachment to the Democratic leatures of our institutions, who have been led to believe, that the power of the Executive North has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. An honest jealousy of undue power, no matter by whom

Where then lies the danger? In the schemes and sys-

that party are eager to adopt. They are notoriously in chiefly in Mexican dollars)

"Excharge had not closed when we made up this relation beyond the limits of the Constitution, as strictly port, and was very unsteady, varying from 81-2 to 10 and honestly construed. And it is an insult to our un derstandings to tell us that they, by their measures, would cortail the powers of the Executive; unless, in deed, under the pretext of taking the public treasure out of the custody of the Executive, they design to create ANOTHER EXECUTIVE - an extra-constitutional anti-constitutional Executive, not elected by the people, not re sponsible to the people, and from the very nature of things, not practically controllable, either by the people or their Representatives; and to invest this NEW EXECUkingdom, especially in the southern counties, and much of the harvest is gathered. This may tend to restore public monies for its own profit, to issue a National paper currency, and to regulate and control the monied conzerns both of Government and people; such seems to be against the powers of the Executive, connected with the right which they claim, to "regulate the paper cur rency and Exchanges"-to create a great fifty million Banking Company for that purpose, and to hold and speculate upon the public treasure besides Can a free and intelligent people be so blinded and embittered with prejudices, excited by the slanders, tricks and devices of an unscrupulous faction of party leaders, who admit that they are governed by no principles, and who slyly con-ceal the measures which they are seeking to establish, as to submit to the creation of this new Executive, from a fear of a Constitutional Executive of their own chaice.

President Van Buren, and Secretary Wordbury, have

again and again, saged Congress to relieve them of a portion of the gowers and responsibilities now testing upon them; to make the laws stronger for the protect tion of the public treasure, and for the detection and punishment of defaulters; and to limit, control, and di get by law the discretion and power of the Executive in the collection, keeping, and disbarsement of the revenue. These are notorious facts-notorious, at least to all who read to know the truth. When, then, Mr. beigh and "that clique," shall, in good faith, join in making laws that are practicable, efficient, and in accordance with the Constitution, according to Mr Leigh' interpretation of it, to "divorce the Tressury from al onnexion with Banks, either State or National," and at the same time to protect the public purse against Execu tive abuses, and against corrupt office holders in gene ral; and when Mr. Von Boren shall in any manner transgress those laws, then let him be denounced, dis carded, and acknowledged as deserving all the snath mas now thundered forth against him. But until these hings shall come to pass, every cand d mind must hold Mr Leigh and "that clique" to be false alarmists, false and guilty accusers—guilty of the very sins which they would saddle upon this Administration. They have refused to cass the necessary laws to protect the public treasure. They have refused to do this, when the proposed laws are divested of every debateable provision and confined alone to the detection and punishment of defaulters. They have thus proven by their acts, that they do not desire to secure the public purse either against Exe cutive discretion, or the peculations of defaulters. On the contrary, they rejeice in their very hearts, at every re ported default. The defaulters are their best friends -Long lists of these "rogues" are periodically blazoned forth, to prove the corruption falsely imputed to this Administration. And the longer the list, and the greater the amount stolen, the better for the Federal Whig cause. Hence, not satisfied with the defaulters under this Administration, they dishonestly tack on others which have occurred under their own financial systems, and under preceding Administrations. And not contented with the number of real defaulters, they tack on others and brand them as "roques," who are not, and who, on the contrary, have settled up honestly with the Government, and sus tained characters for honesty, which their accusers might

well emulate. Whether the President and Mr. Woodbury have been sufficiently prompt, in removing delinquents, I will not undertake to decide. That they have acted as they honestly deemed most just, and conducive to the public in terests, is satisfactorily proven by the efforts made to secure the amounts due from those delinquents, and by their subsequent discharge from the service. But be all this as it may - it is certain, that if Mr. V. B. had deemed and treated as "rogues," all those officeholders whom the Whig leaders and presses have branded as "rogues, those very leaders and presses would at once, have be come the triends and applingists, of those very "rognes." who would have come forth before the people as "victims Resolved, That — be appointed a committee to investigate the subject of Education, with reference to the When did the Federalists ever fail to take sides with a discarded office holder-discarded by a Republican Exe Mr. McGill then moved, that the blank in the resolu- cutive? Rarely indeed-and if ever, they have protected the "rogue," by levelling all their artillery against those under whom he served—and who detected and exposed Witness the case of Swartwoot. Is it forgotten that Mr. Van Buren first suspected him?-that Mr Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury first detected and ex posed him-that when Mr. Van Buren first dismissed him, some of the Federal and Conservative leaders pro-claimed that it was because of Swartwout's hostility to Van Buren's election? And that since this tune was si lenced, by the startling proofs of Swartwout's guilt, every Whig leader has exerted himself to saddle his in famy upon the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Swartwoot's successor? How long can such un-

> O CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of the James River and Konawha Comof a bridge across the Canal, upon the abutments already built, on the land of Thomas Ritchie, near Ritchie's Mill. The plan and specification of the work may be seen at the said office. By order of the President and Directors.

W. B. CHITTENDEN, Secretary 40-128thS Richmond, 24th Sept. 1839.

Petersturg and Roanoke Rail Road.
Chs. F. Osborne, Esq. the intelligent and efficient
President of the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road. Company, has resigned his office and Henry D. Bird,

Esq. has been appointed in his place. MARRIAGES.

Married, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., in the county of Henover, by the Rev. Willam Bagby, Oswaln Bakks, to Miss Sofikonie, daughter of Walter Crenshaw, both of the above county. DEATES.

DEATHS.

Died, of billious fever, on the 3d instant, at his residence in Warren county, Mississippi, in the 36th year of his age, Gen. Rooth P. Athinson. The deceased was a native of Chesterfield county, Virginia, whence he emigrated about 10 years ago. His death is much lamented by sill who knew him; and is a great affliction to his bereaved wife and four infant children.

Died, at the Chesterfield Coal Mines, on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., John M. Banner, in the 6th year of his age, second son of William H., and June C. Brander, of the town of Manchester.

ter.
Died, at his residence in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, the 25th
ult, the Right Rev. NATHANIEL BOWER, B. B., Restor of St. Michael's Church in that city, and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopai
Church in the Diocese of South Carolina, in the 60th year of his
age, and the 21st of his Episcopate.

MARKETS-SEPT 24 Tonacco-No change in prices-receipts very light-

some few parcels of the new crop have appeared in market, and been sold at prices ranging from 3 40 s \$7 1-2.
WINFREE, WILLIAMSON & CO. Genuine Morus Multicaulis

FOR SALE—20,000 There from 3 to 16 feet high, and 50,000 CUTTINGS, grown on the lower Byrd Estate. Apply to Isman CHEATHAM, Columbia, Fluvanna county, Va. Scott 24.

S50 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, in the upper end of Hanover, on the 16th inst., a colored man named Nicholas, about 20 years old, midding size, steat built, quite dark, and when spoken to, looks somewhat cross-eyed; and on, when he left, cotton clothes, wool hat. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for him, if taken in this State and secured, or fity dollars, if taken out of the State.

Simeon Souther.

Sept 24

GAY & BENTLEY have received by the latest arrivals from Nev York, Boston, Philadelphia and Ballimore, a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic staple and fancy DRY GODE, which they are prepared to self cheap for eash, or to prompt customers.—They have never offered a larger or more destrable stock of Goods to the public. Without making further comment, they ask of those wishing to purchase either at Wiscresalz or Refair, to call and examine for themselves.

Sont 24

40—tf

40-16 Sept 24 VALUABLE ESTATE SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to remove South, offers for sale the estate he now resides on, in King George county, Virginia, situated immediately on the Potomac sixty miles from Washington city. This place, well known by the name of Waterloo, contains between eight hundred and one thou soud acres. The soil, in point of fertility, is not inferior to any in the county, and the timber on the estate is of great value. A small family scure has been used on the shore, and a great abundance of family scale and if more extended means were used, there is no doubt a sistery would be prefitable. There have been continual applications for the use of the shore as a fishery. The dwelling house is a spacious brick building, and not inferior in workmanship. a spacious ories building, and not interior in workmanen; in the State; the other improvements are all extensive and

Persons dispose to purchase are invited to examine the premises when the subscriber can make known the terms of sale. will be given at the expiration of the present year. All letters addressed to the subscriber, at Hampstead Post Office, King George (, Va. will be promptly attended to. NEDHAM H. WASHINGTON.

Sopt 21 [40-121] NEDHAM B. WASHINGTON.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

N conformity with the directions of the owners, I hereby offer for sale the tract of land which is called the "RAGGED 18-LAND," beloaging to the heirs of Henry Whitfield, dee'd. The said tract lies in lake of Wight county, Va., and is situated on the non-line side of Janues River, shout four or few miles from its mouth and Hampton Roads, of which it commands a full and perfect view. It contains about 300 acres, which are very fertile and well adapted to the growth of Indian cora, wheat, potatoes, Nc., &c., and as a pastare it is unsurpassed by any within this acction of the county. It is capable of asstanting at the least 75 head of eartle, besides 15 or 20 broad mares for the raising of mules or horses, if the purchaser should wish to engage in such business; and being only 20 miles from Norfol's and 10 from Smitthfield, (by water,) stock has proved to be very profitable. The finest "Oystering Grounds" in the State or buts mile or so from the Londing" or the Crock, which bounds it on the South and West, and which is well calculated for the "StatLine or Planting" of Oysters, as it has been used for such a purpose for many years past.

a curpose for many years past.

The dwelling house (Dutch rooted) is new, containing two rooms below and three above, but to an unfinished state; no place in this section of country combines so many advantages, with so few disadvantages. Besides the advantages referred to, the situation as a residence is most delightful, particularly in summer, in consequence of the breezes from the river roads; which sweep it entirely, contributing to health and to confort. Persons wishing to view the premises, or desiring further information in reference to the sale of the Island, will make application to Mr. Samuel White se for many years past.
dwelling house (Dutch roofed) is new, containing two

field, or to the subscriber, at Smithfield.

ROBERT B. WHITFIELD.

Smithfield, Isle of Wight co., Va., Sept 24 49-9t&wif

Why go to New York to purchase a Piono, when you can do as well or better in Petersburg, Va? can do as ucil or better in Petersburg, V4 I

"HE subscriber believes, that in a majority of cases, persons
would do better to purchase their Pianos in Petersburg than to
send to New York for them. Here I keep constantly on hand from
feteen in trently well-keelected and choice Instruments; and in an
one store in Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New your store in Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, will be found at one time more than half that quantity—so that so far as assortioned goes. I hold out the greater inducement, and as respects prices, it will be found by reference to several letters which I have published from gentlemen who are in the blair of visiting the North twice a year, that I have sold them en at least as good terms as they were offered elsewhere; in fact, I believe that a great many persons pay a great deal more at the North for a pretty looking, indifferent instrument, than they would in this place for a heautiful fine toned one, because they have not the place for a heautiful fine toned one, because they have not the place or a meaning in buying a single instrument that others have who purchase fifty or sixty a year, whose custom is retained by being supplied with the very Suest instruments and upon the very beat terms. Basides these advantages, those who purchase Pianus here. terms. Hastiff the trouble and risk that they would be forced to have in purchasing at the North. If an individual purchases a Piano of me, and by chance is should turn cut hadly, (which thing I am pleased in any has accerted by pleased in though I have sold acarly one inadiced and forty Pianos) I hind myself to exchange or take it lack.—This I proclaim high and loud, .

Those who want really time Pianos shall not be disappointed in they favor me with their orders, either to make choice myself for them, or have it done by some one clea.

Book and Piano Forte Seller, Pitershay, Va.

Sent 21

UNDER the provisions of a Beed of Trust from John C. Claiborne to me, for the payment of a sum of money to Samuel B. Jeter which is of record in the clerk's effice of Nortoway county, I shall sell to the highest binder, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 6th day of Norember mext, the tract of land on which said Chaiborne to day of November next, the tract of land on which said Claiborne residents, situated immediately on Cox tood, in the said county of Notteway, containing 471 acres.—The buildines are specious, and well suited for a tween; there is on the land a Race Course, and a respectable Jockey Club has existed there until recently, and the read of which this land lies, is the most public one between Petersburg and the South western part of Virginia and North Carolina. The title vested in me is a perfectly good one, but of course I shell only convey with a special warranty. H. R. ANDERSON, Trustee.

Sent 24.

Sept 24 40 - w?w*

N CHANCERY - Vinginia - At rules taken in the Clerks office of the county of Prince Edward, the 2d day of September, 1859; Silas Biglow, 22316.

against
Austin Morgan, William I. Wells, Francis N. Watkins, Fdard Royall and Louis F. Klipstine,
The defendants Morgan and Wells not having entered their op-The defendants Morgan and Wells not having entered their appearance and given security according to an act of the General Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the plaintiff by coursel it is entered at rule saforesaid, and accordingly ordered, that the sid defendants Morgan and Wells do appear here on the first day of November Court next and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a cupy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the court-house of this custo.

A Copy-Teste, B. J. WORSHAM, C. P. E. C. Mout's Bank of Prizes. RAWN Nos. in Monongalia Lottery, No. 5, drawn

64 32 35 37 12 79 17 13 50 52 43 55 20 6 Stratton's Office.

Sept 24

Numbers for sale at Santa and the really lucky All Prize Seller, in a little over 12 months

Drawn Nos in Va. Wheeling Lottery, No. 7, Extra Drawn Sept 17: 60 8 7 40 42 45 28 39 9 33 43 3 Tickets Nos. 3 S 39, and 8 28 40, both sold and cashed Drawn Nos. in New Jersey Lottery, No 35, drawn

September 16: 18 45 58 53 68 15 8 4 24 14 73 17 Whole, Nos. 4 15 24, sold and cashed by STRATTON. Drawn Nos. in Va. Norfolk Lottery, No. 9, drawn September 19: 44 18 24 23 21 46 27 66 3 65 48 58

Nos 18 58 65, another capital sold and cashed by STRATTON. Drawn Nos in Sussex County Lottery No. 26, drawn

Sept 19: 26 52 47 74 44 56 34 29 11 15 41 67 39 Whole Ticket, Nos. 34 47 52, another Capital sold and cashed by Stratton.

Drawn Nos. in Va. Monongalia Lettery No. 5, draw

64 32 35 37 12 72 17 13 50 52 43 55 20 6 Nos. 37 50 55 sold and cashed by Stratton, the All Prize Seller. For Wednesday 100,000 Dollars.

Lottery authorised by the State of Maryland, Class No. 1, for 1829. - To be drawn on the 25th Sept 18. The leading Capitals are - One Grand Prize of \$100.

000, 1 of 25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 6,095, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 10 of 3,000, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,500, 50 of 1,000 -and a great many other very fine prizes, amounting to an immense sam of mot 75 Number Lottery, and 12 drawn ballots. A certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets in this

Magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$250. A certificate of a package of 25 Haif Tickets \$125 Do do 25 Quarter do 62 50 Do do 25 Eighths do 31 25 Single Whole Tickets \$20-Shares in proportion.

Some of the Prizes lately sold and eashed by STRATTON Ticket, Nos. 14 28 54, the Capital of 11 33 41, 8,000 Da 44 60 66. 21 35 58. a Capital of 5.000 Do 35 43 45 do do 2 500 27 46 63, Do 38 57 74 do do 2 000 Do 16 34 72, 8 15 50. do do 20 35 62,

1.500 1.254 Do Do 39 of \$1,000 - making 39,000 Besides \$800, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, &c. &c. making 388 Capital Prizes, sold and cashed by Stratton since January, 1837.

N B -Orders from the country promptly and confidentially attended to, if addressed to N. STRATTON [40-10] Richmond, Va